FFAIRS IN EUROPE.

relations, and build with some certainty upon the result proving serviceable to them as a means of raising the party to power. The bearing of the Fremier during the last sess ion of Parliament was not conciliatory. His Lordship professed to diaregard party ties, but ap-pealed to party whenever in a difficulty or dilemma, and fickle, rude, and even uncertain.

during the last sees ion of Parliament was not conclusiory. His Lordship professed to disregard party ties, but appealed to party whenever is a difficulty or different, and was, moreover fickle, rude, and even uncertain. Worse than all, be has attempted to sustain a government without a policy. These things are not forgotten, and if a chance is given—di we are involved hastily or unadvisedly in a war which, however just might be avoided with honor—let Ministers look to themselves, for their career is run, for a time; an appeal must then be made to the country, and out they must go. The same was felt and said when a war was anticipated with America. Whether justifiable or necessary, or unavoidable, Ministers knew that in this crisis they must have taken the voice of the country, and, as in the case of America, as with listy—the voice of the nation would go against war.

Lord Hardinge, the late Commander in Chief, is dead. Lord Hardinge never did any very brilliant things, but he was a Peninsular man, and therefore placed in high command. Routine placed Hardinge (a pleasant, agreeable gentleman) at the Horse Guarda. Houtine sent Lord Ragian (a more agreeable and pleasant man) out to the Rast to make a demonstration, and left, him there to fight when it became necessary, till trouble killed him—because both had fought in our great wars. Then Genesal Rimpson, who avowed his own incompetency, took Raglan's place, and damaged us in the world's eye, because he, too, was a Peninsular man. These Peninsular men, however, cannot live forever, and mos who have not had the honor to fight under the Great Duke may stand a chance of finding employment.

I think I told you some time back that "Dred," Mrs. Beecher Stowe's new book, was not commercially successful hore, and ithink I gave you an instance of the dulness of its saie. I think I told you, aiso, that the Alexanum gave a disparaging notice of the book immediately on its production. Now, the Times gave Mrs. Stowe a more favorable houce, and raised at the same time, with

Our Parts Correspondence.

Pana, Sept. 24, 1856.
Extraordinary Coldness of the Weather in Paris—Causes of High Rents in the French Metropolis—The Anglo-French Demonstration against Naples—Railways in Russia—Afairs in Spain—Salaries of American Diplomats -Low Estimate Entertained of the Personnel of the Lat

to be of the same sleety, gusty, flerce character I described in my last. The cold, considering the time of the year, is so extraordinary that fires are burning in every bouse as in the profoundest depth of winter, and the great depots where it is usual to consign the carpets belonging to all public and private dwellings, for the purpose of cleaning and preservation from that Parisian plague, the moth, are literally beseiged by orders de-

manding a premature restitution of soft moquets and gaudy Aubusions.

In a recent letter I stated, when speaking of the fearfully augmented rents of Paris, that within the last five years something like 2,000 houses had been demolished, while not more than 600 had risen up to supply their place. My authority for making this statement was a statistical return given in the Rene Municipal, a journal of great weight in such matters, whose statement in this I not without some surprise, transmogrides into a Court

carre to be without a rival in the Mediterranean which exhibits its tea.city at Malta and Gibraltar. It is remembered it at Lord Falmerston. in 1832, in 1847 and in 1849, in the recall of Mr. Seymour, in Lord Minto's mission, and in the acts of Mr. Freeborn at Rome, exhibited the same policy, and that then, as now, France viewed it with distrust.

M. Alexis Dupont, our celebrated singer of sacred muric, is now on his trial for having grossly outraged public morality. The charges against him are so serious that it is supposed he will be unable to refute them, and are also of a nature so indecent, that though the accusation has been publicly made, the public prosecutor insists upon the examination being conducted with closed doors, that public decency may not be outraged. The scene of his abominations is alleged to be the Bois de Boulogne, and his victims girls and boys of tender age.

Owing to pecuniary difficulties, the whole of the racing stud of M. Aumont, who mas been for so many years connected with the French turf, is advertised for sale at fattersall's, on the 11th of October next. It consists of the stalline Fitz Gladiator; of twenty two horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them the well known horses in training, and amongst them of the stalled for horres. "Great experience and many long years," says the journal called The Sport, "have been required to form this stud, which contains some of the best blood in France, and which, for some years past has obtained surprising success. The dissolution of it is consequently deeply deplored by the majority of turfmen."

The Universal Policy of turfmen."

The Universal of the congregation of the Fathers of Mercy, at Bordeaux, mentioning the execution of another missionary. Mechagolaine, on the 25th of February las

cent guaranteed by the Russian government, the lines to be terminated in ten years. Is consequence of this deciston Messrs. Isaac Fereire and Thurneireon, of the Ordill Mobiler, have just set out to St. Peteraburg.
The accounts which, of a private nature, I see from Spain, are full of interest. The breach between the Queen and the O'Donnell misistry, despite the resignation of M. Cantero, the Minister of Finance, would really seems as great as ever. O'Donnell is said to be a man who is nothing by himself; that whatever his course, be it good or bad, he wants moral courage to carry it out, and that the Queen, with her wit, her ready tongue, her scheming, and her determination to have her own way, is really more than his match. The most determined and unscruppious efforts will be made to pack the new Cortes, but so unpopular is the Queen, and so utterly despised is O'Donnell, that a very general opinion chains that a crisis of serious consequence will soon follow its assembling.

The announcement that a very important augmentation has been made in the salaries of American Ministers representing the republic in Joreign capitals has given very general satisfaction, not only to Americans here, but to society generally. It is now hoped that the remuteration is such as will render the post an object of ambition to men of a far higher grade than have yet filled it. At the rame time it is necessary to warn American clifizens against expecting too much of their State functionaries, even under the present more favorable circumstances. Take, for example, Paris. It must be remembered that the price of all commodities is fearfully augmented since 1801. No Minister can hope to find the requisite accommodations for one in his position under a rent of 15,000 france, or 35,000 per annum, which forms a very considerable deduction for one item on an allowance of \$17,000. Every article too of clothing, fuel, tood, and pertaining to servant's wages, is fifty per cent dearer than before. Ambourg 8t, hough they may reach the fire of h

Faire Pas of the Empress Eugenie—The Legitimate Dona-girs of the Faulourg St. Garmain Find a Flaw in her Majesty's Character—Morale of the Spanish Bull Fight— Louis Napoleon's Spanish Policy—Curious Charges Against Duyont, the Singer—Sals of M. Aumont's Raving Stud—Cruel Recoulion of a Oatholic Missionary in

cial insignificance, owing to the transformation of Blar ritz from a humble fishing spot to an imperial residence.

and the resort of the beau monde, finds itself, doubtless

BRRIEN, Sept 16, 1856.
The Affair of Neufchatel-Historical Souvenirs Connected with it—The Expedition to Morocco-Affair of the Stolen Despatches—Trial and Conviction of Lieut. Techen by the Prussan Star Chamber—Curious Disclosures—The Ma-

nouveres at Heilibrory—Marriage of the Grand Duke of Baden—Sardinian Policy, do., do. "It never rains but it poors," is an old proverb, and a very true one, as is proved by the succession of petty mishaps which have befallen this government lately, and thich, though of no great consequence in themselves, are nevertheless sufficiently annoying. In the affair of the Riff, the screness of defeat was in some measure relieved by the scothing idea of having inspired the bold pirates with a proper respect for Prussian herousm; but the un with a proper respect for receasing our tree in a rather more serious business, as it involves the private feelings of the highest personage in the kingdom, and has already led to some diplomatic skirmishing, in which Prussia has not exactly come off with slying colors. Neufchatel has always been a lavorite demeane of the Prussian monarchs, dthough, from the fact of its being at the same time a Swiss canton, it enjoyed much greater independence than was ever awarded to the rest of their dominions. It betorged originally to the old Princes of Orange (not that branch that now occupies the throne of Holland), and afterwards to the French house of Longueville, which becoming extinct in 1707, it was claimed by Fre-erick I. of Prussia, as heir-general to the Orange family, and remained an appendage to the Prus-sian crown till 1806, when Napoleon, who was apt to make free with other people's property, presented it to Marshal Berthier, with the title of Prince of Neufchalel. After the downfail of the great Cornican tion with Switzerland, the inhabitants u'afortunately be-came inneculated with republican idear; and though they were not the less eager to escape from the blessings of kingly rule. A first attempt, made as early as 1881, was uneucceasful, but in 1949, who, royally was at a dis-

stration of the republican party was followed by the to

against them; and he is looked upon as a more scapegoal, who after being made a sool of by certain individuals of high rank and standing, is dismissed into the wilderness to expiate their crimes and screen their reputation. It is hinted, indeed, as an excuse for the conduct of government, that it was impossible for the proceedings to be made public without compromising the French ambassa dor and Louis Napoleon himself, who profited largely by the documents obtained in so dishonorable a manner, and which you will recollect were copies of despatches transmitted by Count Maaster, the Russian military commissary at St. Petersburg, to General Gerlach, aide de camp to the King, containing the Russian pian of operations in the Crimea, &c. Another person who was implicated in the affair, and afterwards suspected of having betrayed it to the Russian ambassador, swas decoyed to Paris and has never been heard of since.

The manocurves at Helisberg came off with great colst, and were followed by the inauguration of a monument erected in memory of the balle of Eylau, after which the King proceeded to Konigaberg, from where he returns to Potadism this morning, to be present at the wedding of his netice, Princess Louisa, and the new Grand Duke of Baden. Until a few days ago the bridgeroom was only called Prince Regent, his eider brother being still alive, though afflicted with an incurable mental discase; but the Prince of Prussis probably thinking it infra day, for his daughter to marry any other than a sovereign Prince, the young man was obliged to assume the title of Grand Duke, which up to then had with very proper feeling been reserved for his unfortunate brother. The Empress Doweger of Russia is expected here again on the 24th on her journey to Nice, where she will pass the winter, attended by her daughter, the Princess Royal, of Wurtemberg, and a crowd of Muscovite nobles. Some rollicians consider this as a sort of demonstration made by Russia to spite the Austrians, and show on what good terms she is at present with S

VIENNA, Sept. 22, 1856.

The Expedition Against the Montenegrins-The Last Tribune Bourse--Prench Ultimatum to Naples, dc.
As the present complications in Montenegro cause no

ittle unessiness to our statesmen, it may not be uniu-

teresting to expose to your readers the real state of allairs.

In Montenegrins are rather a queer sort of people, living in the Gernagora (Black Mountains), as a free and inde-pendent tribe, if we except the obligation of paying a however, with the least disadvantage to themselves, they make from time to time incursions into the Turkish territory, to rob, plunder and devastate, and in this way they manage to pay the Sultan with his own money; nor do ing districts when they meet with opposition to this "new means of paying old debts." You will perhaps say these Montenegrins, not having the slightest notion of general philanthropy, think themselves entitled, in their quality of Christians, to-pursue the infidels; but these poor innecent routs occasionally commit also geographica blunders, by mistaking the Austrian for the Ottoman ter rity. But you might possibly calculate that, after having draw from the soil of their Christian brethren. Not a bit herted by the fire of the Austrian borderers, (Grancer, a well armed and organized body of troops), against which they entertain a peculiar aversion, and, therefore, gene-rally answer it by taking at once French leave. Austria relly answer it by taking at once Freach leave. Austria would long slace have put an effectual stop to these lawloss incursions, but for her foldle for old customs and institutions; hence, also, she is unwilling to allow the Forte, who is at this moment preparing an expedition against Prince Instead of Montenegro, to carry matters too far. In other words, Prince D. though not achnow edged as ruler by any treaty, is not to be deprived of his somi-barbario throne and his possessions—and that for various reasons amongst which we may chiefly point to the importance of upholding the traditional independence of a Christian race and the inadmissibility of Montenegro being, de facto incorporated into the Ouonan empire—a moya that would never suit the interests of Austria, or indeed, of Europe generally. Thus the main objects of the present expedition under Abdi Panba (or perhaps even under Come Parks), will be to travel untrare continued to the control of the present expedition under Abdi Panba (or perhaps even under Come Parks), will be to travel untrare controls in

(Cheers) since, he has benered me with a vinit under my own roof, where, with his aniable and accomplished smilly. I have had occasion to admire the clearness of his incilect, the depth of his observation, the dignified simplicity of his manners, the transparent kindness of his beart, and, if he will allow meso to say, the felioty with which he unites the natural patriotism of an American citims with a just appreciation of all that is excellent and etriling in the dear old land of his own fathers. I feld him that if he would honor me with a visit he should be sore at least of a hearty Englath welcome, in an old Egglish country home. But the welcome of an individual was not sufficient to constant either rayself or him, and therefore he is here te day to receive the welcome of all the welcome of all the says of the teld of the control of the says and the protect. Geniemen, may the cheers with which you receive the tosats be borne across the Atlantic, and assure the United States of our affection for their people, and our respect for their representative. I gire you the health of "his Receilency Geo. M. Dallas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States," and allow me to add one sentiment, "Lasting concord between America and England."

Mr. Dallas, on rising, was received with renewed cheers. He said—his impossible for me to allow the fathering and the same of th

the orders for aliver for the East being very large.
There have been considerable arriva's to meet this demand, and the market closes \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. lower for bar silver, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. lower for bar silver, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. legher for Mexican desiars, at which prices there are ready sellers. Poshloses still meet with purchasees at full rates.

Foreign gold in bars, standard, per oz. ... £3 17 0.

Silver in bars, standard ... 0 5 2½.

Gold coin, Portugal pieces ... 3 17 6.

Doubloons, patriot ... 5 14 6.

Doubloons, Spanish ... 3 17 6.

Napoleons ... 8 15 0.

	ALCOHOL:	For Money		- For	Account	·
Sept.		Highest.				
Saturday 20	9434	9436	9436	9416	9436	94
Monday 23	94	9416	9416	94	94 %	94
Tuesday 33	9834	94%	94	94	9416	
Wednesdan 24	93%	93%	93%	9376	94	94
Thursday 25			94	9316	9416	94
Friday 26	9334	9314	93 2-3	92 5-16	933	92.7-1
Foreign seco	rities	have bee	n influ	enced 1	by the	SAM
depreasing cau						
especially Turk						
wiee the mark						1277

when the market has been without feature.

The Landon Railway (Bare market, which in the early part of the week was dail and drooping, railled yesterday on the resolution of the Bank directors becoming public, and is some ingrances there was an in provoment of fully & per cent over the previous quotations, while others met with a less important advance. The improvement was to some extent maintained by purchases to close seconds.

close accounts.

The amount of tills drawn by the East India Company on their respective Freedencies, from the 16th to the 26th instant, is as follows:

S. d. Rate of Exchange.

Bengal 20,848 17 6 2s. 0 3d. per Co.'s rupes.

Bombay 250 0 9 2s. 1d. per dato.

Total £28,528 11 6

(Fram the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 4.)

Our correspondent at Westport, under date of the 24th, sends us the following—
From the following latier of Gov. Geary, you will see something of the plan and determination of the Executive to establish order and secure peace in Kansas—
EXECUTIVE DEVARYMENT,
LECONITION DEVARYMENT,
LECONITION DEVARYMENT,
LECONITION OF TABLE AND ADDRESS OF TABLE IN THE STATE OF TABLE IN THE S

the peace of those counties and provent disturbance at the polis.

While thanking you most kindly for your suggestions, and for your friendly offer, I have to say that I have made, and for your friendly offer, I have to say that I have made every arrangement necessary to protect the boss fide citizens of this Territory in the exercise of their right of suffrage. The order has already been issued to secure the attendance of United States troops at points where I have reason to anticipate troubles.

I am especially determined and sensitive on this point, and will punish with the utmost severity any laterference with the legitimate exercise of the sacred rights of suffrage.

I trust that you and all other good men wid aid me in this matter, which I have so much at heart.

JOHN W. GEART.

One hundred and ten of the abolition rabets, sides proposers at Hickory Point, have been tried and committed for further trial, for murder in the first degree, which, you know, is not a ballable offence. The preliminary in restriction goes on.